



THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 15, 1900.

THE CAPITAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE, one of the South African republics, has, under stress of overwhelming forces, been compelled to surrender to the British, and its Boer defenders have gone North to join their allies in the Transvaal. The progress of the war in South Africa is very similar to that between the States in the country, nearly forty years ago. The Boers, like the Confederates, were successful at first, but the British, by their overwhelming numbers and superior facilities, are slowly but surely capturing their cities, and otherwise wearing them out. Valor, heroism, patriotism and military genius must in the end succumb to the irresistible power that lies in the unlimited supply of money, for, with that at command, every thing required to achieve success can be readily obtained.

THE GOLD so-called democrats of Indiana have announced that they will not support Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform. Well, that is just what was expected, and so, nobody is surprised. All who think the value of the gold will be enhanced by the defeat of the democratic ticket, while they may not be as bold as their Indiana pals, will also do all they can to secure the reelection of Mr. McKinley, the continued reign of Hanna, Foraker and the other South-haters, and of the trusts, high tariff and war policy of the administration. Human nature, however, is very low, and those who understand it see nothing strange in the influence of self.

DURING the visit of Secretary Root and family to Cuba, at the government's expense, Mr. Root was asked by some of the prominent men of that island, when the American occupation would cease, what policy his country intends to pursue toward that island, and if he believed the Cubans were fit for self-government. These were simple and easily answered questions, but to none of them did the alleged astute New York lawyer and able Secretary of War give a satisfactory reply. The people of the conquered provinces may be impressed with the power, but certainly cannot be with the greatness of their conquerors.

PRIVATE accounts of the way the bodies of dead Filipinos are treated by American soldiers—robbed and stripped of every stitch of clothing, and left unburied in the public roads until the stench of putrefaction compels their murderers to cover them with dirt—do not indicate that the people of the Philippine Islands are impressed with the humanity or civilization of their benevolent assimilators. Next to poverty, war is the most degrading and debasing of all human conditions.

THE President has commuted the punishment of a cashier of a national bank who robbed the depositors in that bank. It is for such people and for army officers who rob the government and use their swords upon the private in their command that Mr. McKinley exhausts most of his pardoning power.

AS ANTICIPATED, the new railroad between Washington and Richmond, that was to open a new country in Virginia to railroad service, is to be run on the already laid tracks of the C. & O. and the Pennsylvania roads. Where the new country referred to is, nobody seems as yet to know.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—When the caucus of the republican Senators adjourned at 6 o'clock last evening, after three hours' discussion, these things had been decided:

To pass the House bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the immediate relief of the Porto Ricans.

To allow the debate upon the civil government and tariff bill to proceed for an indefinite period, with the view of determining whether the present outlook against the tariff proposition will prove persistent.

To appoint a committee of seven, of which Senator Foraker, in charge of the Puerto Rican bill, is the suggested chairman, to canvass the Senate in the effort to reach a tariff basis upon which all republican Senators can agree. At present there are enough republicans favoring free trade to defeat the tariff if they act with the democrats.

DR. TEMPLE ALIVE.—A dispatch from Broadnax, Brunswick county, says: Dr. Temple, who was shot on Saturday by Rev. Mr. Riddick, is slightly better. He was thought to be dying Tuesday night, but rallied. Nothing further of Dr. Temple's condition is known at this time.

Mr. Riddick, it is stated, took exception at these words of Dr. Temple, when he arrived Wednesday night at the home of Mr. Riddick:

"Why do people in this condition always get sick on stormy nights, instead of on pleasant, moonlight ones?"

The remark, it is believed, was made in a pleasant way, and was only intended as a pleasantry. A fuller version is, that the next day Mrs. Riddick was quite unwell, and her husband suggested that he send for Dr. Temple, but she replied that after his speech the night before she did not care to have him come again.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
Washington, March 15.
Representative Corliss, of Michigan, representing the proprietary medicine interests of Detroit, which are said to be the largest in the world, presented a petition and made an address to the House ways and means committee today in behalf of the repeal or reduction of the war revenue tax on these medicines. He said that these manufacturers were more heavily taxed by this law than any others, the alcohol, the ingredients and the finished product each being compelled to pay revenue to the government.

State Department officials say today that the negotiations in connection with the offer of the United States to mediate between Great Britain and the South African republics is a closed incident. The answer of Great Britain has been transmitted to President Roosevelt. No reply has been received and none is expected.

A bill to incorporate the National Society United States Daughters, 1812, was reported favorably in the Senate today. Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to provide a library building for Manila, Philippine Islands.

The Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia was the first institution to make application to the Treasury Department for the new bonds issued under the financial bill signed by the President yesterday. The Merchants' National asked for \$3,000,000 worth which it got.

The friends of the Nicaraguan canal bill are very much afraid that the proposed amendment to that bill, providing for the military occupation of the canal by this country, will be objectionable to both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and that the canal concessions will be revoked. But, possessed of the prevailing spirit of jingoism, they say the canal should be dug, irrespective of the opposition of the countries through which it will run.

The debate on Porto Rico was resumed in the Senate today, on the bill to appropriate two million dollars to the support of the starving people of that unfortunate island, and while the republican Senators who spoke in favor of it said it was a humanitarian bill and merited to the poor innocent people of Porto Rico, not one of them alluded to the fact that all the troubles which afflict those poor people were brought upon them by their government, which went to an unnecessary and uncalled for war with their legitimate government, that of Spain.

Contrary to expectation, the condition of the bill for the Arlington bridge is not as favorable as it might be. Commissioner Wright and other prominent men in District matters here seem now more interested in a boulevard south of Pennsylvania avenue than they are in the bridge, and say that while the bridge is necessary, it will have to wait. No bill for it has yet been reported in either branch of Congress.

An effort is now being made to pass a bill giving to the harbor master of New York authority over all the coal barges in that harbor. If it passes, it will, no doubt, be used so as to militate against the coal interests of Virginia.

Mr. F. E. Saunders, of Leesburg, Va., was badly hurt here yesterday by jumping off the cars near the 7th and Maryland avenue crossing, but though he will be unable to move about for some time, it is supposed that he has sustained any serious injury.

Senator Martin of Virginia is indisposed and was not at the Capitol today. Several callers were there to see him, including General Rosser of his State.

When the House naval committee goes to Richmond to inspect the Frigate shipyard there they will go by rail and will probably be accompanied by some of the Virginia congressmen. Some of the republican members of the committee have changed their minds, and it is now said that the construction of a new ship may be assigned to each of the Norfolk, Philadelphia and Brooklyn navy yards.

The House agricultural committee has agreed to reduce the tax on oleomargarine, but to impose a heavy penalty on those who attempt to sell it as butter.

Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau has issued the following special bulletin: Heavy snow with increasing northeast winds for this afternoon and tonight for Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, New York, southern New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. Superintendent Corry, of the Carnegie Iron & Steel Mills, appeared before the House committee on labor today in opposition to the bill requiring a day of eight hours in all establishments on government work. He said the Carnegie mills, if the bill became a law, would have either to drop all government work or to change the nature of the work in progress in the mills. The men would expect the same wages for eight hours work as they now received for ten and twelve hours, and this would make it impossible to meet to sign competition. His firm, however, would be willing to see the bill become a law, and risk the entire loss of their foreign trade, provided that all their competitors in this country were compelled to work their men only eight hours.

The Senate education committee has decided to recall from the Senate the Cockrell bill extending from 24 to 40 hours the time live stock can be kept on trains without being fed and watered. The majority of the committee think the law should remain as it is. It was recently reported favorably to the Senate by Mr. Chilton, a Boer pressure having come from the west and southwest for a change. The humane societies of most of the States have protested vigorously against the passage of the Cockrell bill.

Representative Corliss introduced a bill in the House today to increase the salary of letter carriers, making the highest pay \$1,200 per annum. A bill of Representative Bishop amends the civil service laws by giving preference to ex-servicemen, sailors and Marines.

Dr. Thomas B. Hood, aged 71 years, formerly medical referee of the pension bureau, died this morning. He was a descendant of the old Maryland family of Hood.

FIGHT IN A COURTROOM.—A sensational personal encounter occurred in the Corporation Courtroom in Norfolk, yesterday.

Hugh G. Miller and W. S. Woodworth, attorneys of that city, were opposing counsel in a case growing out of infidelity between a Mr. Yates, of New Jersey, and his wife, who resided in Norfolk. The father of the prosecuting attorney is said to be involved in the case, and there were other unusual features among which was the passing of the bill and a fistfight between Miller and Woodworth. Friends separated them after several blows had been struck. The court fled Woodworth, but afterward the fight was resumed on the courthouse green, and would have been fought to a finish but for the further interference of friends. Miller is the republican nominee for Congress from that district.

A cablegram announces the marriage of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, whose home is in Washington, to Mr. Stephen Townsend, of London.

PROTECTION OF FISH.

The following bill was passed at the last session of the legislature.
A bill to protect the spawning beds of fish in the waters of Alexandria county, in the Potomac river and its tributaries, in tide-water and above tide-water.

Patron—Mr. Hume.
1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be unlawful to capture or kill fish of any kind at any time of the year in the waters of Alexandria county, in the Potomac river and its tributaries, in tide-water and above tide-water, by means of trap, drag, net, gill-net, set-net, pound-net, out-line, or trot-line, or by means of explosives, drugs, or poisons; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the commissioner of fish and fisheries, or his agents, from taking fish from said waters, in any manner desired or at any time, for scientific purposes or for purposes of propagation, and nothing in this act shall apply to persons employed in catching young catfish, smelt, gudgeon, club or fall-fish, bult-heads, or pike-smelt for use as bait in fishing with hook and line, and commonly known as angling; and provided further, that any person so engaged in taking such fish for use as bait in fishing with hook and line or angling, shall first have obtained a written permit from one of the supervisors of said county to take such fish for such purpose and for no other purpose.

2. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars nor less than five dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail or work-house for a period not exceeding thirty days, for each and every offense so committed, at the discretion of the justice or jury who shall try such case.

3. That all nets, boats, or other contrivances or paraphernalia used in violating this act or any provision thereof, shall be confiscated and turned over to the sheriff of said county, who shall dispose of such confiscated property at public auction to the highest bidder.

4. That any person of said county or other person furnishing information leading to the conviction of any offender of this act before the proper official, shall be paid one-half of the fine collected, and the remainder of such fine, together with the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated property, to be turned over to the supervisors of said county for the repair of the roads of said county and for no other purpose.

5. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act, or any part of this act, are hereby repealed.

6. That this act shall be in force from the date of its passage.

Approved and signed by the Governor February 13, 1900.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein, and when the news reached London last night there was great rejoicing. The occupation of the Orange Free State capital is considered there to mark an epoch in the campaign, though it is felt that the severe test of the British troops is yet to come, when the rugged Transvaal border is reached.

The entry of Lord Roberts into the town was opposed but slightly. There was first a short fight by a small body of Boers, who soon retired. The main body of them, including the army of about 12,000 which was recently at Abraham's kraal northwest of Bloemfontein, is believed to have retired farther north.

Lord Roberts in his dispatch announcing the occupation says it was accomplished "by the help of God and by the bravery of her majesty's soldiers." He also says that a number of the local officials met him two miles from the town and presented to him the keys of the public offices. The British flag was raised over the Capitol. Lord Roberts refers to "Mr. Steyn, lieutenant president." This is regarded as significant of an intention to set up a British Government for the Free State.

The Boers along the north bank of the Orange river are now caught between two British forces. It is believed that an effort will be made to capture them.

The Boers in Natal are reported from British sources to be strongly posted near the junction of the Drakensberg and Biggarsberg mountain ranges. They have heavy guns in position at a number of places. The British are reconstructing the railway from Ladysmith northward toward Dundee.

Colonel Plumer has arrived at Lobatse, 40 miles north of Mafeking, on his way to relieve the latter place. He is having dispersed a number of Boer outposts.

Lord Salisbury's reply to President Kruger and Steyn causes bitter disappointment, and State Secretary Reiz says it means that the war will have to be fought to the bitter end.

An answer to the cablegram of Lord Salisbury refusing to negotiate on the basis of Boer independence is under consideration at Pretoria and will be forwarded. It will deny that the Boers have annexed British territory, will repeat that the occupation of such territory was for strategic reasons only and will express the determination of the republicans to fight to a finish.

President Kruger has predicted that the British will never reach Pretoria. Montagu White confirms the rumors that the Boers will utterly destroy Johannesburg if forced to do so. Pretoria could not be defended, he says, if Johannesburg were permitted to remain.

Commander de la Rey's report of the fight at Abraham's kraal states that the Boers repeatedly repulsed the attack of the British, who lost heavily.

Rudyard Kipling has written a scathing criticism of the mild treatment accorded to disloyal Dutch, while the loyal Dutch are badly treated by the Boers.

DO NOT WANT GEN. MILES.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States army, has been invited to visit Savannah, Ga., with Admiral George Dewey next week and his acceptance has brought forth a vigorous protest by several leading Confederate veterans against the action of the local committee in inviting Gen. Miles to be the guest of the city.

The veterans declare that Gen. Miles should not be welcomed because it was he who put Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, in iron chains during his imprisonment at Fort Monroe. They say Gen. Miles is responsible for the punishment of President Davis and the question as to whether it was Gen. Miles or Secretary of War Dana who caused the iron to be put on Mr. Davis. The Dewey reception committee will ignore the protest and will endeavor to make the reception of Gen. Miles doubly cordial and pleasant.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

At Mt. Jackson on Monday evening Deputy Collector Lewis, of Harrisonburg, arrested two men by name of Short and Dovel, from Page county, with about 60 gallons of illicit whisky.

Mr. James T. Woods, a retired merchant, died Tuesday night after an illness of two years at his home at the University of Virginia. Mr. Woods was 56 years of age and a son of the late James Woods.

Suit was instituted yesterday in the Circuit Court of Henrico county by Mrs. Susan Meredith against Mrs. Susan Meredith for \$2,000 damages for alleged slander. Both ladies have employed able counsel.

John M. Wampler was sentenced at Gladeville to be hanged for killing William Jenkins at Norton three weeks ago. Wampler is a leading business man of that section and Jenkins was a prominent attorney.

At Salem Baptist Church, near Cordova, Culpeper county, yesterday, Mr. Charles W. O'Bannon and Miss Mildred C. Pulliam were married. The ceremony was followed by an old-time supper at the home of the groom's parents.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davis died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Leigh Jones, in Richmond, aged eighty-three years. She was the widow of John B. Davis, one of the most noted bankers of Richmond, and was widely known.

Governor Tyler has appointed Dr. F. W. Lewis, of Lancaster county, a member of the Board of Visitors of the Medical College of Virginia, vice Captain Robert E. Lee, who resigned shortly after his appointment on account of private business.

Gov. Tyler has refused to pardon Hugh Wiley, convicted in Loudoun county in 1891 of horse stealing and sentenced to fifteen and one-half years in the penitentiary. One year was added for attempting to escape. The prisoner's conduct has been very bad, and for that reason the governor would not set him free.

The printed bill incorporating the Farmers' Fair Association which, it is said, passed the legislature in the hurry days with clauses permitting pool selling and prize fighting in Virginia, was examined carefully yesterday by a number of Richmond lawyers, and it does not, in their opinion, authorize these privileges. The report that the anti-gambling laws have been evaded by this act created considerable excitement when it was announced.

Rev. T. M. Anderson, agent and evangelist of the Virginia Christian Mission Society, was killed by a Norfolk and Western train, at Calhowie, Smyth county, yesterday. He was run down on a trestle and knocked from the track. Mr. Anderson was thirty-five years of age. His headquarters in church work were in Richmond. He was a young man of ability. His home was in Missouri, and he had been in the employ of the Mission Society since last August.

THE VALUATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Court of Appeals has issued a mandamus against the new valuation commissioners' law, and as stated in yesterday evening's Gazette the papers instructing the keepers of the rolls to strike the bill from the rolls of the legislature and to the public printer from printing the bill, were served on these officers. The action was brought through attorneys for Hampton and Newport News business men. The case is privileged on the docket and will be settled in a few days. The work is regarded as the beginning of the end of the law. The board, in the meantime, are appointing the valuation commissioners by the dozen. Among those appointed yesterday was Mr. Joseph Reil, of Rappahannock county.

The valuation commission will meet with many difficulties in the vicinity of Hampton. The terms of the new law are denounced as "an invasion of private rights without a parallel in the history of the Commonwealth," and it is certain that those who are able to do so will refuse to comply with the law. It is said that a movement is on foot to carry the matter to the highest court.

The executive committee of the Lynchburg Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon and decided to test the commissioners' valuation act. Senator John W. Daniel, Capt. Charles B. Blackford and Judge D. Horsley have been retained as counsel. They will communicate with the Richmond attorneys now interested in the matter, and will co-operate with them if deemed advisable.

WORK OF A MANAIC.

In the insane belief that he was executing the will of his Maker, Olof Pallesen, a Norwegian, thirty-five years of age, and a painter by trade, stabbed to death his wife, Josephine, thirty-two years of age; Julia, the three-year-old daughter of Charles F. Hengesbach, a letter carrier, and probably fatally wounded Mary Hengesbach, thirty-two years old, the wife of the letter carrier, a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Washington.

The tragedy was enacted in Twenty-fourth street, near house 1121, the home of the Pallesens. It was witnessed by several persons. The weapon used was a knife eleven inches long, with a blade seven inches in length, which gradually tapers to a point from a breadth of one inch and one quarter at the hilt.

Pallesen was arrested immediately after the crime by Policeman Hollenberger, of the Third precinct. Pallesen narrowly escaped being stoned to death by a mob which congregated on the scene of the killing. The prompt arrival of the police alone saved him.

Pallesen's conduct is that of an insane man. He claims that "the Father in heaven" commanded him to commit the butchery.

Mrs. Hengesbach was in the house with her child to have some dressmaking work done when the trouble occurred, and as soon as she saw what had taken place she called for help. This angered the man and he made a lunge at her, but, missing her, stabbed the child, who died some time afterwards.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

No Intervention.
London, March 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. John Balfour, the national leader, asked Mr. Balfour, the government leader, whether the United States had offered its good offices to bring about peace in South Africa.

Mr. Balfour replied that the American charge d'affaires on March 13 communicated to Lord Salisbury the following telegram which he had received from Mr. Hay, the United States Secretary of State:

"By way of friendly good offices, you will inform the British foreign minister that I today received a telegram from the United States consul at Pretoria reporting that the South African republics request the President of the United States to intervene with a view to a cessation of hostilities and that a similar request had been made of the representative of other European powers. In communicating this request I am asked to express the hope that a way of bringing about peace may be found, and I will be glad to aid in any friendly manner to bring about so happy a result."

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that Lord Salisbury requested Mr. White to convey the sincere acknowledgments of her majesty's government to the United States for the friendly tone of the communication and to say that her majesty's government did not propose to accept intervention from any power in South African affairs. The reading of the government's answer to the American note was greeted with loud cheers. Wm. Redmond, rising, said: "In the case of Venezuela."

Here the speaker interrupted, saying: "Order, order; we cannot go into that."

Paris, March 15.—Premier Delcasse stated in the Senate today that Lord Salisbury's reply to the Kruger telegram, as published, precluded intervention on the part of any European power.

London War Gossip.
London, March 15.—The subversive action of the Bloemfontein population in welcoming Roberts, their conqueror, with open arms is explained by the fact that a large part of the Bloemfontein population is made up of persons of English and Scotch descent. The genuine Boers had left the city to join their comrades in the north before the British arrived.

London, March 15.—The cabinet thinks the welcome accorded to General Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein confirms the rumors that the Orange Free State is sick of fighting. It is now expected that the Free State troops will leave the Transvaal burghers to continue the war alone. It is believed that General Buller will now have no difficulty in entering the Free State from the Drakensberg.

Several of the members of the Cabinet wanted Salisbury to say that he would refuse to recognize the republics as sovereign international States leaving the question of internal independence in abeyance. They were overruled. Salisbury saying it was annexation or nothing. The Manchester Guardian today says that the premier's reply means that the country has entered on a sheer war conquest in which the greatest empire on the world is beating to its knees a population which could easily be packed into a small provincial town.

Mistaken for Criminals.

Chicago, March 15.—Frightened at a riot thrown at Henry Rowe Culbertson, of Cincinnati, and his bride, a pair of horses attached to the carriage containing the newly married couple, ran away last night and stopped only after the police had been called. The police were called to the scene of the riot. They were united at the home of Judge Freeman, whose daughter is the bride, and had stepped into a carriage to be driven to the Auditorium Hotel. Wedding guests hurried from the departing couple and the horses started off at a mad gallop. A policeman saw the careering vehicle and concluded that a crime had been committed. He fired his revolver into the air and then notified his station by telephone. A wild-eyed man, hatless, and a weeping woman were the sight to be seen in the carriage when the patrol wagon, loaded with armed policemen, stopped it. Culbertson explained he was not doing anything wrong so far as he knew. He had not heard that it was a crime in Chicago for a man to marry. Culbertson and his wife were allowed to go and finally reached their hotel in safety.

From South Africa.
London, March 15.—A Bloemfontein dispatch, dated March 13, states that the flag Gun, Roberts hoisted over the Free State presidency was one which has been specially made by Lady Roberts. The field marshal breakfasted on Tuesday at the farm of President Steyn's brother, who said that the President was now a nonentity among the burghers.

Bethulie Bridge, Cape Colony, March 14.—Gen. Clements' brigade today effected a junction with General Gatacre's column at Burchersdorp below here. An advance across the river against the Boer positions on the northern bank is hourly expected.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 14.—A resident of the Transvaal and district states that the Transvaal mining department is preparing to destroy the mines at Johannesburg and that explosive mines for the defense of the city will be constructed in their stead. A Boer official is quoted as saying that the Boers have only 30,000 rounds of Mauser ammunition left.

Pretoria, March 13.—(Delayed) Gen. Joubert left for the front last night.

Will Fulfill His Promise.
Reading, Pa., March 15.—Tomorrow evening Alvah Schaeffer will stand at the foot of the grave in which the body of his friend, Thomas C. Hannah, lies, and will play on the cornet "Kathleen Maryvonne" and "The Lass of Galway." Hannah and Schaeffer had been friends for years.

On his death bed Hannah exacted from Schaeffer a promise that annually, on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, he would play over his grave the old Irish tunes that he loved to hear in his life time. Schaeffer will fulfill his promise tomorrow evening and in addition he will lay on the grave of his friend a cornet pipe and a bag of tobacco.

From Samoa.
Apia, Samoa, March 15.—The German flag was hoisted here today in the presence of the representatives of the three powers and of the rival chiefs Ma-taafa and Tamasese (the latter vice Maileto). A public reconciliation of the chiefs was held.

Herr Scholz, who succeeded Herr Kall as president of the municipal council under the old regime, was appointed

governor supreme of the islands. The municipal magistracy and the consular courts were abolished. The laws existing before the change of control in the islands remain the same.

Search for Taylor.
Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—Wild rumors were still in circulation today that Taylor and other officials had left the city last night but Taylor spent the night at the mansion with his family and today it was announced that he is still in the same happy frame of mind that has marked his personal course the past three days. It was thought that Taylor boarded a train last night and word was telegraphed ahead. The train was searched but Taylor was not to be found.

The Markets.
Chicago, March 15.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—May 66½; July 67½. Corn—May —, Pork—May —, Cattle—March 15.—Wheat 68½.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
Washington, March 15.

SENATE.

At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate today Mr. Allison called up the House bill appropriating for the benefit of Puerto Rico the customs revenues heretofore collected. The bill carries an appropriation of \$2,095,455, and under its terms the money is to be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government hereafter to be established and for public works, public education and other governmental and public purposes.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, offered an amendment providing that the money collected for these duties be returned to the persons from whom it was collected and that from an after the passage of this act no duties shall be collected on articles coming from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Lindsay regretted he could not support the measure in its present form. Mr. Mason raised the point that the Jones amendment was new legislation relating to the revenues and was out of place in an appropriation bill which this certainly was. Mr. Mason added he was in thorough sympathy with the people of the island and thought if Puerto Rico was to be a part of the United States the inhabitants ought not to pay customs taxes.

Mr. Spooner referred to the bill as a measure of mercy and of generosity. As suits were pending he hoped Mr. Jones would withdraw his amendment. Mr. Turley suggested the propriety of waiting until the courts decided whether or not the duties had been illegally collected.

"And let the people starve?" Mr. Spooner replied. He said he would vote for the bill, as only a few people had paid the duties. He thought the revenues should have been collected, and this appropriation should be made.

Mr. Cockrell believed the appropriation should be made on account of the devastation of the island and the time required to restore prosperity down there. He said he would like to vote for the free trade clause of Mr. Jones's amendment, but Senators would have an opportunity later on to vote on that question.

Mr. Foraker thought the bill should be amended to provide that a portion of the money be used for agricultural relief.

Further debate followed and the consent asked by Mr. Allison for a vote tomorrow was objected to by Mr. Pettus.

At 2:30 Mr. Penrose was recognized. He complained of the delay in the consideration of the Quay case, and said he detected an intention among Senators to delay the case and if possible put off action throughout the session. He desired to have a day fixed for a vote on the case.

Mr. Gallinger stated that there were many members who wished to speak on the case. He did not believe the time had come for fixing a day for a vote. Mr. Penrose angrily replied to Mr. Gallinger charging him with having deceived him as to his position on the case.

Mr. Gallinger replied that the remarks of the gentleman were beneath his notice.

Mr. Hoar then tried to fix a time for taking the vote on the Quay case, but he finally announced he would tomorrow submit a proposition to close the case Friday, next week.

HOUSE.

The consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill occupied the House today.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Manila correspondent of a New York paper accuses American soldiers of robbing the body of the Filipino General Pilar.

Mayor Hayes, of Baltimore, yesterday appeared before the committee appointed by the Washington House to investigate the charge that there was a lobby at work in connection with the telephone conduit bill. He presented photographs of a letter written by Delegate Samuel H. Hoffer, of Carroll county, to his brother in Baltimore, intimating that cash was floating around. Mr. Hoffer admitted having written the letter, but declared it was a joke. Evidence of Engineer Phelps and Delegate Real was also taken. The committee met at night and decided to wait until yesterday before making up a report. Other witnesses may be summoned.

What to do Until the Doctor Arrives.
It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) druggist called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Thomas vs. Jones, argued and submitted.

The next cases to be called are Payne vs. Tancil; Loudoun, Va., Company vs. Moore and others, and Scott vs. Moore, Nos. 60, 61 and 62.

Don't Take Spleen and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or 1.00